THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1890.

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#### An Impossible Idea.

On the theory that the New York Central struck against the Knights of Labor, the Knights of Labor struck against the New York Central. Now, because another road, the Delaware and Hudson, won't join the Knights' strike, although it has shown no disposition to join the Central's strike, the Knights strike against that road.

This is the most victous principle ever sought to be put in practice in the world of commerce—the most subversive of business stability and destructive to the interests of business men, employing or employed. It is against common sense, and, in the main, the world is governed by common sense.

#### Mr. Quay and His Party.

The extreme Republican view of the importance of passing the McKINLEY Tariff bill, under a gag rule if necessary, is thus presented by our next door neighbor, the New York Tribune :

"The conduct of Republicans in Congress their pas sage of or failure to pass a bill squaring with their obli-gations and with the will of the people, may determine the history of the country for years to come. At thi time it is to the industries of the country a matter of almost incalculable importance that their harmonious development should not be interrupted by a change of policy. Men who endanger the future of the Republian party at this time risk what is of more consequence than their lives. Millions of men and women, and the children who are coming after them, look to the action of Congress for their future joy or sorrow, want or

The Tribune may be sincere in this estimate of the importance of the McKINLEY bill, but we doubt if it would care to speak in equally strong terms of the consequences of a failure to pass the Longe Federal Elections bill at the present session. To affirm that the failure of the Longz bill will blast the future of the United States, and that millions of men and women and their progeny look to the action of the Senate on the Longe bill for their future joy or sorrow, would be likely to excite risibility in the most serious-minded partisan.

The proposition with which Senator QUAY startled the Republicans of the Senate on Tuesday is, in substance, to sacrifice the Force bill to the Tariff bill. Mr. QUAY wants the Tariff bill pressed to a vote and passed at any cost. His resolution cuts off debate on Aug. 30. To insure the passage of the Tariff bill he is willing to have the Force bill go over to the next session and take its chances then. The McKINLEY Tariff bill seems to him, as it seems to the Tribune, to be the measure of supreme importance.

We should therefore expect to find the Tribune supporting Mr. QUAY'S resolution, if it believes all that it says concerning the paramount importance of the Tariff bill. On the contrary, our neighbor accuses Mr. Quay, almost in so many words, of playing false to the Republican cause. "The resolutions introduced yesterday by Mr. QUAY," says the Tribune, "are so plainly in the interest of the Democrats that they should be promptly defeated." The same journal allows its Washington correspondent to denounce Mr. QUAY as a "deserter," and to speak of the Senators who are supposed to be with him in this movement as " suspected deserters.' These suspected deserters are Don Came-BON, Mr. PLUMB of Kansas, Mr. PADDOCK of Nebraska, Mr. WASHBURN of Minnesota, and the two Colorado Senators, Mr. TELLER and Mr. Wolcott. How many of them, continues the Tribune, " will have the hardihood to support Mr. QUAY'S coalition in epen Senate it is impossible to say. Most of the suspected deserters were in the silver 'combine' early in the session, and would find themselves quite at home in the opposition camp, waging war against the programme and the purposes of the majority of their Republican colleagues

Now, we call our esteemed neighbor's attention to the fact that unless it exaggerpolicy in the remarks which we have quoted above, its attitude toward Senator QUAY and denouncing Mr. QUAY as a deserter, the party's preserver. Instead of lending traitorous aid to the Democracy, he is, in fact, the Tribune regards as of incalculable imsorrow, the prosperity or want of millions of coming after them.

Nothing stranger than the present situation can easily be imagined. Within a few weeks the tariff enthusiasts of the Reto the tariff cause both Secretary BLAINE, who sounded the keynote of the last Presidential campaign and formulated the party's tariff policy, and Senator Quay, who saw to it that the Republican candidate for President was elected.

# All on Account of Mr. Blaine.

Taking into consideration expressions of Republican opinion in various parts of the country, and especially in the West and Northwest, there can be no doubt that the Tariff bill will be eminently dissatisfactory to a very large part of the Republican party unless Mr. BLAINE's plan of reciprocity or some modification of it is tacked on.

To pass a tariff bill at which the Republican party will kick is to throw away the next Presidential election, in which Gen. HARRISON, of course, hopes to figure as a candidate. To pass a Tariff bill with reciprocity as its most attractive and conspicuous provision, is to glorify and magnify the Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE. Mr. BLAINE modestly and diplomatically tries to thrust Gen. HAR-RESON forward in the ranks, but everybody knows that reciprocity means Mr. BLAINE and not Gen. HABBISON. As he thinks of this, fatigue must seize upon the self-complacent little gentleman from Indianapolis.

And the Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Jr., with his basket of eggs and his sweet dreams of the Governorship of Ohio in 1891 and the Presidency in 1892, what grumpiness must be his as he sees Mr. BLAINE forcing BLAINE bill upon the party and leaving the MCKINLEY bill without honor !

# A Problem in Longitude.

In Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Mr. RUSSELL B. HARRISON keeps hammering away at the Louisiana Lottery. "Both the President and the Postmaster-General. says young Mr. HARRISON in his Eastern journal, "make the humiliating confession that the Louisiana State Lottery is constantly using the mails for the furtherance of its illegal and immoral enterprise, involving, as the President's message states, 'the

ruption of public and private morals." That is young Mr. HARRISON's view of the

matter in longitude 74° 0' 8" west. In the Helena Journal, on the other hand, defending with argument and impudence his practice of publishing the advertisements of this illegal and immoral enterprise. His Western journal declares that the puffs and announcements which help along the robbory of the poor and the widespread corruption of public and private morals are "legitimate advertising."

This is young Mr. HARRISON'S view of the matter in longitude 111° 52' 45" west of Greenwich.

Here is an interesting problem for grammar school pupils to work out: If a longitudinal difference of thirty-seven degrees fifty-two minutes and forty-two seconds is sufficient to account for this remarkable ethical discrepancy, how much further west would young RUSSELL HARRISON have to plant a newspaper in which he could conscientiously advocate and promote the green goods swindle?

### The Noblest Fleet.

The water side of events yesterday happencia to be doubly interesting in furnishing

two occurrences of peculiar interest. Thirteen minutes were chipped off the record for steaming across the Atlantic, and this slight difference transfers the great pride of leadership from the Inman line to the White Star. A less brilliant but almost equally important performance was that of the City of New York, which came over in three hours more than the Teutonic, but at the same time showed herself the fourth boat

capable of crossing the ocean within six days. The rapid accumulation of the six-day fleet is like a great jumper after an astounding performance re-collecting his energies for an effort more dazzling still. As the sixday boat through the constant addition of rivals ceases to be a phenomenon, the call increases for a new wonder, to again leave all the others in the shade, and lead in the formation of a class still faster-say of ships better than five days and a half. Such a ship is as certain to appear as that ocean travelling is sure to continue, and she will be an economy and an increased boon in the world.

### English and American Servants.

When Mrs. TROLLOPE wrote her book on this country, so long ago as sixty years, she complained bitterly of the domestic servants as contrasted with those of England. It seemed absurd to her that American girls should carry their republican spirit so far as to object to being known as servants, and consequently to prefer actual poverty as factory workers to comfortable maintenance in domestic service.

Yet now Mrs. FRANCIS DARWIN tells us in the Nineteenth Century that English girls are exhibiting the same prejudice, and that as a result "domestic service is going down hill." In the manufacturing districts the women "prefer the hard work and the long hours of factory life to the comparative ease and comfort, but, at the same time, de-pendence of domestic service." As the field for women's work is extending and becoming more varied, she thinks that the difficulty of getting good women servants must therefore increase steadily. The capacity, character, and intelligence required for domestic service will go elsewhere in quest of independence even at the price of material comfort. The submissiveness required of the servant, the restraints put upon her, her separation from the social life of her own kind, are not compensated for by

better food and a more comfortable bed. Hence Mrs. DARWIN would put domestic service on "a higher level:" but she does not explain how she would do it, except in a very general way. She points out the evil, as so many writers on the subject have done before, but the precise remedies she cannot find. She can only repeat the old truth that to have good servants you must have good mistresses, as careful of the rights of the servant as they would have the servant attentive to their own wants. "stage through which America is passing at present," our servants, according to the ates the importance of the McKinley tariff reports she gets from American women, having "it all their own way."

The American women who have so informed his supposed allies is exceedingly unjust and her have not spoken understandingly. The illogical, Mr. QUAY has pointed out the only situation here as to domestic service has line of action which can possibly lead to the | been growing better rather than worse durpassage of the Mckinley bill. Instead of | ing the last generation. It is true that the vast majority of American-born women ex-Tribune should grown him with honor as the | hibit the same prejudices against the employment which English women are now beginning to show. They will endure almost working to accomplish the very result which | any hardship rather than engage in it. They do not want to be and to be known as portance to the future of the country and of servants, to be among the only workers the Republican party, involving the joy or so designated specifically, though in other occupations they may be under a men and women, and of the children who are | sharper discipline and receive much smaller pay. They refuse to wear the badge of servitude, and its submissiveness is hateful to them. They prefer to be with their social equals in poverty rather publican party have denounced as traitors | than to enjoy plenty among those who hold themselves as their social superiors. This feeling leads even the new generation of colored women to fight against wearing the caps of housemaids, and it is at the bottom of the not unnatural discontent of the South with the colored people born in freedom. The old submissiveness of slavery is gone. But the vast immigration coming hither

has kept us supplied with domestic servants in whom this spirit of independence has not yet been developed. It would probably be safe to say that nine-tenths of our servants are of foreign birth, Irish, German, English, Scandinavian, French, and Italian. In former days, at the period when Mrs. TROL-LOPE was here, the foreign supply was comparatively small, and even then prejudices against household service reduced the domestic supply, if it was not colored. She laughed because American girls were called "help" instead of servants; but the first term more truly described them. In many cases they were treated as of a social equality with their employers, dining with them at the same table. They were more like the "lady helps" whom social re formers have tried to introduce into English households than the servants of whom Mrs. Danwin writes. The demand for domestic servants was also small then even proportionately. Rich and well-to-do families got along with one, two, or three where four and six and ten are now employed. Look at the houses built at that period and before in New England, for instance, and you will find that there are no quarters for more. Of course it was different at the South, but in New York the number of families employing anything like the service now deemed requisite by people of corresponding wealth was insignificant. Two or three women servants were the full complement for such familles up to a very recent period; and the service was usually inexpert. Such a thing as an establishment in the English sense was unknown in New York fifty years ago, and

twenty-five years ago it was a novelty. Since the demand for trained and expert servants has grown up the supply has followed, and it is of a quality averaging as on her hat."

robbery of the poor and the widespread cor- high as the quality of our skilled labor generally, for the fully expert and trustworthy in any employment always are in the minority. It is true that servants will not submit to being treated as slaves, and that, Mr. RUSSELL B. HARRISON keeps right on | In this country at least, few of their children will enter into domestic service, no matter how considerate might be their treatment. The tendency of the time is toward the assertion of independence. The spirit of feudalism is dying out, and hence the day is coming when the labor of the household may have to be put on a different footing.

To the credit of Pennsylvania it should be said that the air of the great Republican, Keystone State seems to nourish peculiar elements

of essential Democracy.
One of the greatest triumphs of that great Democrat. SAMUEL J. RANDALL of Pennsylvania, was the overthrow of the force bill in 1875. At that time the most difficult obstacle to the force bill within the Republican organization was James G. Blaine, a native of Pennsylva-

nia and the biggest Republican of all. To-day another Pennsylvanian. Senator MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY, heads the Bepublican irresolution on the force bill now in Congress. A Republican majority of 80,000 does not fully represent the sentiment of Pennsylvania.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Herald, complains that though democracy loves the "truly democratic picule and barpe-cue" and condemns "the aristocratic banquet and ball," yet there be some "democratio bosses and bullles who ride in the front wagon to the picnic and eat at the first table at the barbecue."

Should the front wagon go to the banquet empty, and the first table at the barbeous be

We are living, we are moving in a hot and lively time. Mr. THEODORE BOOSEVELT has been asked to make a speech at the convention of Republican clubs, which is to be held at Sarafoga, and has declined. "He declines." says our esteemed neighbor, the Tribune, "because he does not think he can with propriety make political speeches, holding the position he does of United States Civil Service Commissioner, unless the same privilege should be accorded his Democratic colleague, Mr. TROMPson." And why shouldn't Thompson talk, too?

Everywhere but here—Chicago's fashion-ables scattered all over the country, -Chicago Pribane. What could you expect? At this time of year the man whose money will permit him to git away from Chicago, gits.

## THE WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

Chicago's Jackson Park Won't De and the Lake Front May Not Be Avaliable,

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.-The World's Fair directory received last night the report of Frederick Law Olmstead, the engineer brought from Boston to ascertain what space could be made available for exposition buildings at Jackson Park without interfering with park purposes. Mr. Olmstead reported that the ground examined by him would be adapted only for such buildings as could be removed after the exposition. The park, he declared, was unsuitable for a live stock exhibition or for showing agricultural implements in operation. Mr. Olmstead explains that the Jackson Park site is swampy, and that to utilize more than 112 acres of floor space for even temporary buildings would seriously interfere with the plans of the Park Commission for a permanent levee and bayou system with which to resist the en-

of the Park Commission for a permanent levee and bayou system with which to resist the encroachments of Lake Michigan. The park, however, would furnish satisfactory sites for halls for machinery, for rainfrond, electric, and mining exhibits, and for such objects as are included in what is generally called the main exhibition building. After the directors adjourned, one of them, ex-Congressman George, Liavis, said Mr. Olmstead's report had given Jackson Park a scientific knockout.

The Pails Ners says that new and grave questions regarding the advisability of the lake front were also brought up at last night's meeting of the directors, and adds:

"The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported that the illinois Central Company had refused to enter into any agreement to reimbursh the directors for money expended in making ground on the lake front in the event that the pending litigation should be decided in the company's favor. The action of the company is not final, however, and the company's refusal as an aitempt to force a compromise and settlement of the litigation."

Furthermore, according to accounts printed this morning, it is not at all cortain that Secretary Proctor will permit the filling in of the lake front out to the Government breakwater, as is proposed, as it would destroy the only harbor of refuge between Watkegau and South Chicago, and would necessitate the expenditure of additional large sums by the Government for the construction of another harbor on the lake front at a less desirable and less accessible point.

# CATECHISING THE REPUBLICANS.

Reproachful and Inquiring Circular Scat

Out by the Municipal League. The literary bureau of Mr. Teall's summer political headquarters in the Victoria Hotel was stimulated to renewed exertions yesterday, Some of the workers returned from a collection tour down town with liberal subscriptions, and a response was received to the "Threedollars-a-day-to-a-substitute " circular. It was from Charles F. Beach, Jr., who enclosed a check for \$18, or one week's work, which he calculated was about the share due from him in missionary work for the metropolis. These things encouraged all concerned to hope that the rent for the expensive headquarters could be paid until election time, and the pay roll of the thirty-five pretty girls and the score of men

the thirty-five pretty girls and the score of men could be met in full sympathy with the State law providing for weekly payments.

Thereupon a long address was issued to the public, though nominally addressed to the informative Republican Cub. It is chiefly in the form of questions and answers, the questions coming last and representing the League's ideas. Here are bits of the circular:

As the Republican Cub has in former years eften as

coming last and representing the League's ideas. Here are bits of the circular:

As the Republican Club has in former years often expressed itself in favor of separating municipal from national politics, can we not persuade you to revert to chase principes! Year remady is "nothing but a complete overthrow of leanners line." Our remedy is nothing but a complete overthrow of partiess rule to a complete overthrow of partiess rule. You say the Republican organization in interests would lead it to a complete desauling of the administration. Head it to a complete desauling of the administration. When the second is the second in the content of the complete overthrow of partiess rule. You say that party organizations for national and Riate purposes "cannot be prevented from exerting their power in municipal elections." but you forget that the Reliot Reform have goes into effect this year, and the people intend to see whether they can get among without the sensi crowd of buildoors, ballot distributors, ac., through whom the organizations have herefolder worked. You call on all Republicans "to keep anot from Cliness movements and combinations. Party." but have they not done that of the Republican party." but have they not done that of the Republican marry.

# The Immortal Democracy.

From the Augusta Chronicle. Any organization, whether it be the farmers' Alli-ance, or any other party with a mistaken political mission, that undertakes to weaken the faith of our people in the Democratic party, is helping the Republi cans to secure their supremacy in State as well as in

ational affairs.

All honor to the Democrats who sacrifies office rather than give their assent to a measure that is in violation of every principle and policy of that great constitu-tional and liberty-loving party which was present at the birth of our Government, and which will live until selfgovernment no longer finds a country upon which to illustrate the thought that Democracy means a Gover ment by the people with equal rights to all and specia

#### No More Experiments at Man Killing by Electricity.

From the Summit Record.

The horrible result of the first application of the law for execution by electricity furnishes a complete but melancholy vindication of the course of firs Sow in its magnificant though apparently fruitiess fight against the infliction of the death sentance upon Kemmier. Single-handed far Sire led the opposition to the law, unaded by any of the other metropolitien delites, and, though its efforts proved unavailing and were powerless to prevent the execution of Kemmier, there s little likelihood that this electrical experiment wit

# Lito Sine.

"The idea of killing a poor little mesquite. Why don't you take one of your size ? "I did. This was a Jersey mosquito."

# Walting.

"I thought you said your wife was dressed an hour

THE GRAND ARMY.

The Extraordinary Growth of the Organ-ization and Its Purposes. WARHINGTON, Aug. 13.-A spectacle like that which the streets of Boston have presented this week, during the Twenty-fourth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. is very bracing to those Senators and Representatives who follow implicitly the wishes of this body on the subject of pension legislation. With all allowances and all drawbacks, such a demonstration shows a tremendous power in the organization, based largely, too, on a corresponding enthusiasm among the people for the veterans. Some of their views as to the degree of preference due to them in the distribution of the Government offices, or as to increased appropriations for pensions, may be honestly and vigorously combated; but the politician who throws ridicule on the services they rendered a quarter of a century ago, or who argues that other soldiers, the Mexican veterans, for example, have deserved more from the country, finds out that he has struck a false note and made an irreparable blunder. The meeting in Boston this week has been the greatest in the history of the organization. Yet it had no special significance, and was aided by no side shows. Indeed, it worked against the adverse infinence of the recent ensement of the Bosendent Pension bill, which will add about \$40,000,000 a year to the public expenditures.

The history of the Grand Army is itself remarkable. Although chiefly composed of enlisted men, the idea of such an organization was suggested by one volunteer officer and carried out by another, and neither was a line officer at that or had had men under his command. The founder was by: B. F. Stephenson. a practising physician of Springfield in Illinois, who had been surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Iniantry. The first post was formed in that State at Decatur. Abril 6, 1865, under circumstances of great secreer. The idea was novel, and the fitual had to be printed by those who had served in the war and were to become members of the order, and this fact seems to have been the cause of the selection of Decatur for the first post, although all the preliminaries had been arranged in Springfield. The charter bore the title. Grand Army of the Republic, as it exists to-day. It contained the names of twelve members, constituting Post 1 of Decatur. District of Macon. Department of Illinois, and it was signed by Dr. Stephenson as Commander of the department. The second post was established in Springfield. Then from Illinois the organization was extended to Wisconsin, where the first post was mustered in at Madison in June, 1868, with Gen. Fairobild and Uncle Jerry Rusk among the members. The following month the first Department Convention that Major Stephenson generously gave credit to Chaplain W. J. Kutledge, who had been his tent-mate in campaigning under Sherman, for having suggested the general an irreparable blunder. The meeting in Boston this week has been the greatest in the hisgave credit to Chaplain W. J. Rutledge, who had been his tent-mate in campaigning under therman, for having suggested the general idea of such an erganization. But Stephenson will always be recognized as its true founder. At his death, in 1871, the organization could hardly have had a tenth as many members as The first National Encampment was held at

It has now.

The first National Encampment was held at Indianapolis in November, 1806, less than eight months after the formation of the first post. I owa had then aiready come, in and indiana and Kansas followed within two months. Gen. S. A. Huribut was elected the first commander-in-chief. This Convention adopter resolutions pledging the organization to take care of the families of fallen comrades, and also reminded President Johnson of his declaration about distributing political offices among needy and deserving soldiers. From the West the organization spread to the East, Pennsylvania coming in first and Connecticut following. The adhesion of the East was marked by the holding of the second National Encampment at Philadelphia where Gen. John A. Logan was elected Commander-in-Chief, holding the office three years. His term was made memorable by an order which he issued in May, 1865, appointing May 30 as Memorial Day. The Grand Army, therefore, or Gen. Logan in particular, as its Commander, was instrumental in adding an annual holliday to this country.

Under Gen. Logan the organization grew

by the clause demanding a longer term of resistant in particular, as its Commander, was instructed in adding an annual holiday to this country.

Under Gen, Logan the organization grew fast in numbers and especially in influence. He was succeeded as commander-in-Chief by Gen, Burnside in 1871, by Gen, Devens in 1873, by Gen, Hartranft in 1876, and by Gen, J. C. Hobinson in 1877, each serving two years. From that time till now single terms have been held in all parts of the Northern States, from Denver and even San Francisco in the West to Providence and Portland in the East, In spite of the lapse of a quarter of a century the Grand Arny has increased year after year, and at the beginning of 1830 its roil of members in good standing was close upon 400,000, while the statistics of the present meeting in Boston show how it has increased from its formation to the present time, both in numbers and in the statistics of the present meeting in Boston show how it has increased from its formation to the present time, both in numbers and in the statistics of the present meeting in Boston show how it has increased from its formation to the present time, both in numbers and in the trace of the control of the present time, both in numbers and in the statistics of the Organization is described as that of preserving the fraternal associations and comradeship of the war, inculeating loyal sontiments, and caring for the widows and corphans of the Union soldiers and for the disable and unfortunate. One of its early rules was that no officer or comrade "shall no provided the provided t ived from actual veterans shows no sign of

The Blue Envelopes, To the Epiron or the Sun-Sir: In to-day's Sus he following editorial on the New York Central Ratiroad strike is to be found:

road strike is to be found:

Without disturbing the merits of the original controversy in the least, the essential nature of the reaction borne to the public by such an institution as the kinghts of Labor was forcibly shown onght before last at the Grand Central Station and along the line of the New York Central Stational.

A great and essential and teeming artery of human circulation is choked without a moment's notice. Thousands of the people of this city and essential notice amblected to the deepest distress inconvenience, and personal damage and such is the detriment for the time belief to business and properly that the conspirators might us will have taken the torch in their hands to be the stage and destriction to their act. The most of the Knights of Labor's evidently "The public be damned!"

"Without disturbing the merits of the original controversy in the least," please allow me to remark that

treversy in the least," please allow me to remark that the blue-envelope system, as applied to the employees of the New York Central and other railroads of this country, is the most despicable, cowardly, and dirty of any adopted since the advent of Christ. "Without a moments notices" a faithful man receives a blue envelope, and is "autifected to the despets distress, inconvenience, and personal damage" it during himself black-listed, on a par with an exconvict, and is ever afterward debarred from seeking employment as an hopest man. "Where did you work last?" "In the New York Central sir." "What did you leave for !!" I received the blue envelope. "We have no use for you!" A story quickly told, and yet as true as day and night You brand a man. "third" when you send him one of these disstardly missives. The poor devil has little show after that. The motto of railroad autocrate is swidning. "The workmen be damined!" Gradually the good work begun by the martyred Lincoln is going forward, and may we soon see the last vestige of human slevery soliterated in free America. The provincial has beloned expression of quiting heads that play and an holosed expression of quiting heads that play and an holosed expression of quiting heads. John Jones.

They N. Y., Aug. 10, 1884. try, is the most despicable, cowardly, and dirty of any

The blue envelope, as we understand, is merely an indication that the communication is particularly important. It may contain a notice of peremptory discharge, and we believe it is that which the labor organizations propose to take away from employers. The proposition seems to be that an employer cannot discharge an employee without trial.

# To the Editor of The Eds.—Sir: I have a gontleman friend in New York city, where I reside, whom I thought

thought a great dea! of me. I have now been here for thought a great deal of me. I have now been here for four weeks and in that time have not heard a word from him. Should he not have written to me? We at not his piace to write to me draft? Would it not have been wrong for me to ask him to write? Should the request not have come from him? FLORENCE WHINE, Assure Fass, Aug. 12.

cold and unemotionalized reason will put the questions to him Wright. What cause had she for thinking that he thought much of her? Is that idea produced by widened or by her way vanity or her was feetless.

evidence, or by her own vanity, or her own feeling?" The one point that can be answered with positive cer-tainty is that she was perfectly right in not writing to binn or asking bim to write to her. Correspondence can properly be begun only upon the solicitation of the over, and such a request, moreover, can never be granted on the responsibility of the young woman her self. She must always refer the question to her parents, Because love is blind will never justify his victim, espacially if it be a woman, in hiding the paths that lead to courship from her responsible guardian. Conrealment may lead to sorrow instead of happiness.

# Open-nir Baths in New York.

ing been lately aroused on the subject of providing New York with increased bathing facilities, allow me to sug gest that by the construction of open air talks in the public parks the bathing accommodations of New York can be very largely increased at a friding expense, and now that the new aqueduct is open the objection of not sufficient water cannot be raised. In the sinkes of the London parks bathing is allowed morning and evening and is a biessing is many thousaids. I have never heard any objection to in from the frequenters of the parks, but by succevating a bath of say 200-251, surrounded by an embastmont, no objection would be possible, and bathing could be allowed at all hours. The cost of constructing such a bath would be small.

be small.

Allow me in conclusion to carneelly urge the utility
and inantikiness of the open are both. It is worth three
of though shut up in a room. Nothing but experience
any evidence the effect, good at all times, of the freels
and in riporation ever-changing outer air.

\*\*Earl Tours, Agg. 34.

JOHN BUILE O'REILLY'S FUNERAL St. Mary's Church and the Streets About It Throaged With Mourners,

Boston, Aug. 13.—The remains of John Boyle O'Reilly lay in state in St. Mary's Church. Charlestown, from 4 P. M. yesterday until this morning, when the funeral took place. From one end to the other of the wide sauctuary were placed artistic floral tributes radiant with beautiful colors. Many of these were so massive that they partially hid from view the altar behind them. At 10 o'clock to-day, the hour set for the funeral services to begin. Winthrop and Warren streets, in the vicinity of the church, were packed with people anxious to gain admittance. When the invited ones and representatives of organizations were seated. a few from the throng were permitted to enter the church and fill the remaining pews. The

a few from the throng were permitted to enter the church and fill the remaining pows. The rest crowded about the windows and doors, and it took several policemen to prevent them from entering the church. The coffin rested in the middle sisle, in front of the altar, and many viewed the remains before the ceremonies began.

The services consisted of a solemn requiem high mass, the flev, J. W. McMahon, pastor of the church, celebrant, assisted by Dr. O'Reilly of Detroit, ceacon: the Hev Richard Nagle, chancellor of the archdiocese, sub-deacon, and the Rev. W. J. Millerick, master of ceremonies. The Roy, Father Fuiton, b. J., President of the B-ston College, pronounced the sudogy, lauding the dead or his devotion to human freedom, his kindness, courtesy, and forgiving spirit. At the close of the services the crowd outside was allowed to pass through the church and view the remains. Eight employees of the Boston Pilot then bore the coffin to the hearse, and the funeral procession, one of the largest ever seen in Beston, started for Mount Cellary Cemetery, where the last offices of the dead were repeated and the body laid in a tomb, where it will remain until the family decide as to its final disposition.

No luneral that ever before took place in the environment of Bunker Hill drew together so varied a gathering of mourners. The gathering in the church was made up largely of clorgymen and notable persons who had been associated with the deceased poet-patriot. Over 100 members of all the orders of the Catholic priesthood within and without the sanctuary participated in the require services.

#### CONNECTICUT PROHIBITIONISTS. A State Ticket Nominated-High License

HARTFORD, Aug. 13.-The Prohibition Conention met at 10 this morning. Charles A. Northrop of New London was chosen permanent President. The Committee on Credentials reported 77 towns represented and 350 delegates present. The Committee on Finance asked for \$3,000 for campaign expenses. Bubscriptions amounting to \$1,908 were made.

and a collection brought in \$134.33 more, making in all \$2.042.33. A long platform was presented by the Committee on Resolutions. The liquor traffic was denounced in the usual terms, and national prohibition was declared to be the only remprohibition was declared to be the only remedy for the evil. The present tariff system was declared to be wrong in principle. High license and high tariff were stated to be the twin builwarks of the rum power and monopoly. The privilege of the suffrage should not be dependent on sex, but on standard-of education. Labor and agriculture should be fairly treated in legislation. Arbitration and cooperation should supplant strikes. The State should concern fisell with the reduction as well as regulation of the enormous burdens of taxation. There should be an absolutely secret ballot. Trust and combines for artificially raising prices should be prevented. A discriminating and just provision should be made for the Union veterans. Higher standards should obtain in the naturalization of foreigners, and fitness and not favoritism should regulate appointments to office. There was some wrangling over the naturalization plank, and finally the clause demanding a longer term of residence was stricken out.

Nominations were made as follows: Governor, P. M. Augur of Middlefield; Lieutsnant-Governor, Dewitt C. Pond of Hartford; Secretary of State, Henry R. Falmer of Stonington; Treasurer. John B. Smith of New Britain; Compriroller, Fred M. Hawley of New Canaan. They were all nominated by accismation. Resolutions upon the death of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk were adopted. A mass meeting was held in the evening. edy for the evil. The present tariff system

#### THE "RACE PROBLEM SOLVED," By Educating the Negro to be a High-class Artisan.

The Southern people are joyful over their prosserous condition and steadily expanding wealth. The "race problem" does not even keep either white or black awake nights, both races, with very rare exceptions, are getting along well together, because they understand each other better than any one at a distance can possibly understand either. The negroes of the South have about come to the conclusion that politics, so far as they are concerned, is a poor business out of which to extract bread and butter, and are settling down to commercial and industrial avocations best suited to their tastes and abilities. As a race they are succeeding remarkably. I doubt if there was ever an instance in the world's history where a race ever effected so marked a change in its condition in so short a period as the negroes of America have done since they left the savage jungles of their primeral Africa. While slavery was a curse to the Southern whites it was avaluable training school for the negro, and his progress since the war has been due more to his experiences before than to any other influence. From the Boston Herald

negro, and his progress since the war has been due more to his experiences before than to any other influence.

The Southern negro is even too far removed from actual want to receive kindly the proposition to supply him with the "half-worn shoes and clothing "of the charitably inclined citizens of Boston. There is one way, however, other Northern Friends of the Southern black can benefit him. The negro is a true son of toil. He is a natural born workingman, because he can work harder and be happer under the strain of his labor than any other race. His brawn is a great force that must be superintended and developed. Electricity has power, but it has to be carefully guided and directed. The negro needs training in industrial arts; he must become a skilled artisan in producing the things that mankind wants. There will be plenty of his race to perform the cridinary labor of lile; the more intelligent of his class must step up higher. They can do this but slowly without the opportunity of being instructed in artisancilp. Kaise a fund from among the weakthy friends of the colored man with which to endow a great industrial college for the black race, to be established in a central location in the South. The Southern people would contribute liberally to its endowment. This is the only species of missionary work that New England can do for the South that I can think of, and she can do this quits acceptably to a large population of grateful, big-hearted people, who need this hele more than they need anything class in Christendom. than they need anything else in Christendom. Edward A. Oldham.

Reeping Pace with Brooklyn's Growth. There is definite information, in spite of rumors to the centrary, that the Brocklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company will extend its East New York line as far as Cypress Hills some time this autumn. The work will be begun, in all probability, shortly after the next mealing of the Board of Directors. The surveys have all been completed, and it is understood that a sufficient number of consents have been received from property owners along the line to warrant immediate action, the company unlends, it is said, to purchase sufficient spounds such unless the said purchase sufficient spounds such in the neighborhood of Cypress avenue for a terminal station, with ample recent for a terminal station, with ample recent for at the present terminal station, with ample to the beautiful terminal station, and the present terminal station, as the present terminal station are intended to state at the present terminal station and intended to extend its lifth avenue branch to Fort Hamilton this year.

# Kosmak Will Get His Money To-day, Emil H. Kosmak has not yet received the \$200,000

Emil H. Kozmak has not yet received the \$200,000 awarded to him as compensation for the centication of his building by the Brooklyn Bridge Commusioners. The check was drawn resterday, but it was not delivered, because when Mr. Kozmak wont after it there was no representative present of the 1 nion bittle havings Bank, which holds a mortgage for \$0.00 on the property, that must be paid out of the \$2.00.00 Mr. Kozmak was indite come for his money to day. The trustees intend that be shall wasness the premises immediately. The Grooners too, will be told to go at once, but they threaten to get an injunction unless a reasonable time for the removal of their records is given to them.

Edward J. Newell presided over a meeting of the Voorhis Democracy of the heventh district at 10 Cinton place least evening, at which James D McCleiland and Uni Edward Gliou missionaries from ever the border of the binth district made speednes. To night the Yearthis people will organize in the winted flighth, adding another has to the knieddecopie polities of that district. NINE WAR BRIPS.

All Sathered at the Brooklyn Navy Tord

at the Same Time. "I haven't seen so many vessels in the navy yard at one time since the war." said a petty officer of the Boston yesterday. There were nine war vessels lying there at the time, the Philadelphia, Boston, Vesuvius, Pensacola, Essex, Enterprise, Yantic, Galena, and Alarm. Besides these there were the training ship Minnesota and the receiving ship Vermont. Of the war yessels, the Galena is out of commission and the Alarm is undergoing repairs. The handsome white cruiser Philadelphia, Capt.

handsome white cruiser Philadelphia, Capt. Bradford, got up to the yard line on Tuesday afternoon. No visitors were allowed to go aboard. Her mainmast was being stepped yesterday. It is a steel tube 74 lest high and 27 inches in diameter at the base. The fore and mirzen masts will be put in place as soon as possible. The Unitadelphia's furniture was put aboard yesterday.

The Essex got away from the navy yard at 2 P. M. yesterday. She will anchor in the lower bay for a day or two, and will then proceed to the South Atlantic station, where the commanding officer will report to Capt. Forsythe of the Tallapooss. Admiral McCann's lagship, the Pensacola, and Capt. McCalla's old vessel, the Enterprise, will go down to Fort Wadsworth probably on Friday or Saturday, where they will take powder and will then await inspection. They will sail for the South Atlantic station in about a week unless they should be detained to take part in the Ericsson ceremonics.

ceremonies.

The Hoston is to go into dry dock to have her main shaft repaired, it is slightly out of line, perhaps an eighth of an inch; but that is defect enough to require a remedy. Should it be found that she needs a new shaft, one is all

be found that she needs a new shaft, one is all ready for her.

The Yeauvius received two coats of red lead while in dry dock and one coat of anti-fouling paint. Two propellers of a coarser pitch than her old ones were nut in with the idea of developing greater speed. She will remain at the yard for at least three weeks while her electric light plant is being put in.

Orders have been received to have the recruits in the naval service who are now at Boston Iransferred at once to the receiving ship Vermont at the navy sard. The first detachment arrived yesterday.

the navy yard. The passes of Swedish Engineers, the Manbem Lodge of Odd Fellows, s Swedish organization, and the Delamater Iron Works sent word to the navy yard yesterday that they wished to be represented in the parade in henor of Ericsson on Aug. 23. It is intended that the procession shall move at 12:30 P. M., and that the embarkation shall be at 3.

Operations Suspended Pending the Mediation of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. LA LIBERTAD, Aug. 13.-Operations on the rontier are suspended pending the mediation of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, No agreement

has been arrived at as yet, and the prospect is

still gloomy. During the fight in the capital when Rivas captured the place, the American consulate, being situated in one of the open plazas, was much exposed to the firing, and was riddled with bullets. The Consul was unable to leave the house until two days after the defeat of Rivas, when all was quiet again. The Consul accused the Salvadorian Government of having insulted the American flag. The American Minister, Mr. Mizner, arrived on Friday last Minister, Mr. Mizner, arrived on Friday last from Guatemalu on the ship Thetis, and proceeded to the capital on Sunday, after sending several despatches to his Government and receiving several in return. The American flag was then hoisted again and saluted with due honor and a salvo of twenty-one guns, and the matter is now settled to the satisfaction of all.

Mr. Mizner reports that Guatemala duly declared war against Salvador, but this is the lirst intimation that the Salvadorian Government has received of the action of the Guatemalan Government.

The American Minister and the commanding officer of the Thetis received an enthusiant owloan at the capital, and a banquet was given in their honor by President Ezeta yearchay. They departed to-day for Acajutla, where the Thetis awaits them.en route for San Joné Guatemala. Señor Jorge Castro Fernandez, secretary and confidential agent of the Nicaragua and Costa Rica legations, accompanies them, and will make proposals to the Guatemalan Government looking to the restoration of peace.

## MARTIAL LAW IN BOLIVIA.

Revolutionary Manticotations in Various Parts of the Bepublic. PANAMA. Aug. 4.-The political situation in Bolivia has by no means settled down to its normal point, as the following extract from the

Nacional of La Paz indicates: "As our Constitution does not concede freedom to the seditions, but, on the contrary condemns them under penal clauses, the Government, as the faithful guardian and adminnecessary to declare the republic in a state of

necessary to declare the republic in a state of siege. This step has been taken owing to the different revolutionary manifestations which have been made in different parts of the republic.

"Yesterday it was Camacho who, in a ridiculous crusade, sought to disturb order, but the presence of the supporters of law sufficed to overthrow that effort. Orure saw four seditious conspirators captured, and during all lous conspirators captured, and during all tious conspirators captured, and during all these movements the Government has remained caim and serene. Thus we find that the revolutionary programme of Sept. 8 is again flaming, and the disvernment has found itself compelled to declare the country in a state of slege in order to be able to punish the revolutionists, and Señores L. Salinas Vega, Ismael Montes, José Gonzalez, and Belizario Prudencio have been arrested and conducted to the frontier." us conspirators

# THE CENTRAL AMERICAN ALLEANCE,

Excta's Bantshment Considered Necessary for the Peace of San Salvador. Jacob Baiz, Guatemalan Consul-General in this city, received yesterday by mail on the steamship Colon, a copy of the treaty made between Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua on July 19. The diplomatic conference that led to the treaty was held in

Guatemaia City. These are the provisions of the Central American Alliance, as the four re-publics are now called: Asricas I. The high contracting parties bind them-selves to recognize the legal regime in Salvador as soon as that regime be reatored in conformity with the Consti-tution existing before the events took piace on the 22d of fune of this year. tution existing before the events took place on the 22d of fune of this year.

ART 2. They also stipulate that the disarmament of the armies of quatemals. Honduras, and Salvador is to take place as soon as the de facts Government of ten. Easts has ceared to exist and the constitutional Government be re-established, said armies to be redpect to a many footing. ment be re-established, said articles
peace footing,
Airt. & The separation of Gen Kiela from power in
Salvador being indispensable for the resoration of constitutional order the high contracting raties agree in
demanding such separation, guaranteeing him life and
properties and freedom to leave the country.

The contracting parties guarantee full amnesty after the restoration of order in Salvador. Honduras, which was not represented at the cenference, ratified the stipulations later. The amnesty would include about every one, excepting Ezeta, Mr. Baiz, thinks. "Exeta, I believe," said Mr. Baiz, "will never get out of the country alive. He will be shot."

# Russell Harrison's Green-goods Men. United States Commissioner Shields began yesterday the examination of the three alleged green goods men James J. Dailey, Joseph Barnett, and Charles Morton, who are charged with trying to swindle Russell B. Har-rison. The offence with which they are charged is rison. The onence with which they are charged is using the mails for fraudulent purposes. Post Office Inspectors Jacobs and introduct stiffed in regard to the esister of circulars and newspaper clippings at 64 Fearl street. Assistant District Attorney O tonnel asked for an adjentionent to give him an opportunity to produce a wilmes to prove that the defendants received the test letter from the mail. Further heart clipping at 10 to 10

# Not Among the Lost Arts.

To the Epiron of The Sus-Sir: The story in to-day's What we are all talking about" column of the old lady and the mummy fragments reminds me of an occurrence which I witnessed last summer; also in the Metropolitan Museum. Some young ladies who were admiring the ancient pottery and glassware were chaperoned by a most pompous and commanding elderly lady. The took nepter in the inspection but remained at a short distance with arms folded in solitary grandeut, derting baughty and sournful glances at everything and everytody. Finally she waved her hand impartancy to the group at the cases and called out. "Oh, come on come on, you can see all this at any dry goods store."

The Court Martial in the Twenty-second, The court martial that was ordered to hear the charges against Privates Edward Borstleman and Joseph P. clonald of Company D. Twenty-second Regiment, was opened last night at the Seventy first Regiment was opened has highled the neventy first Regiment Armory. The efficient detailed for the court marinish who were present were (apt. Aspinwal). Twelfth legiment, and First Lieut Carscalan of the Ninth Regiment, and First Lieut Carscalan of the Ninth Regiment. Hajor Van Durser was the Judge Advocate-tend. The charges were preferred by Capt. Bartlett of Company D. Twenty-accord Regiment Capt. Mariett was detained in Athany, and at he request the court was detained in Athany, and at he request the court was adjourned until next Tuesday evening.

# In the Main Ship Channel, No attempt has been made to remove the suntent dredge Advance, which sank in the main channel in the lower bay, and is a dangerous impediment to navi-gation. A whealing schooler went down to the wreak and made an examination. One of the maste of the dredge has been carried away by the tide.

respondence, as far as he was concerned.

"It is written in a very critical tone," said the Commissioner, "and they abate nothing of their own assurance and independence, and

PUTTING THE BLAME ON GILBOR

The Steam Company Rebukes the Commis-

sloner for Getting in Its Way,

Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy re-

ceived yesterday the reply of the Steam Heat-

ing Company to his arraignment of it and its

methods. The task of reading and digesting

the thirty-four pages of matter did not make

him more cheerful. He was not ready to say

much about it, as he had had time only to

glance through the communication, but he

had seen enough to make up his mind that a

very brief reply would suffice to close the cor-

distinctly claim that they cannot be interfered with or hampered by any department of the city Government. They also assert that the Common Council has no powers to revoke their charter or attack their vested rights, A lair sample of the attitude they assume is the claim they make about the Wall street asphalt claim they make about the Wall street asphalt pavement. They repudiate all respondibility for the softening and destruction of that pavement by the heat from their pipes, and put the responsibility, coupled not a little with dame, entirely on me. They say that I ought to have known that the best would have such an effect. Of course, there is no sense in this as a criticism of this department, which simply carries out the orders of the Common Council in the matter of paving streets."

Here are some of the passances in the com-Here are some of the passages in the com-pany's letter which were of particular interest to Mr. Gilroy:

nor all of the rease. The company's letter which were of particular interest to Mr. Gifroy:

The power of the municipal authorities over the mains in connection with the New York Steam Company terminated when the resolution was adopted by the Common Councy, and their consent to lay pipes and mains cannot therefore be recalled. The whole authority has passed from the municipal authorities, and is subject only to such regulations as may be practiced by the States through its Legislature, from whom the company has obtained its corporate existence and powers.

You sime complain that the business of the company is in edect a public nutsance, dangerous to life and bratth. You evidently overnow the well established that the converse of the company is in edect a public nutsance. Angerous to life and cannot be treated as a public nutsance. You introduce in support of your assertions a communication received by you from Mr. O. B. Potter. I do not think you could have obtained in all the city testimony so conclusively in favor of the steam company as the experience of this same gentleman Mr. Fotter. He does not use the steam supplied by our company in the building herefore to the four building and the present of the such contract the proceeds his present structure. That building shich preceded his present structure. That building a few wears since was burned down during the day, and in view of agentized citizens, seven human lives were accorded in the fames. This resulted from the use of boliers in the basement of the building a result which could not have followed if the building had been supplied with heat from our company. The building had been supplied with heat from our company are made an opening in the stream of this city without a permit from your department, and this was through a mi-appraher sion. Recently you have refeach these permits, and at the same time you thaist upon "an unequivocal statement and explanation as to the neglect of the steam company to projerly restore and repair the permits, and until you r

### Ensatan News and Vlows.

yours in refusing to grant us necessary permits, and until you remove this fault the blame must rest with

July 6 (18th) was the 475th anniversary of the death of the great Bohemian reformer, John Huss. Be was burned at the stake because he had embraced and proclaimed the doctrines of Wycliff. The Russian pa-pers did not allow this auniversary to pass without reminding the Bohemians that they were Slavonians and that in their national character as well as in the spirit of liuss's religious teachings they were nearer related to Russia than to Austria. Khudoshectermone Observitys, an illustrated weekly of St. Petersburg, coints to the fact that the Bohamians never allowed themselves to be Germanized, despits the influences brought to bear upon them for five centuries, and that the Hussites in Russia are treated with the same conai deration as the members of the "orthodox" (Greek

When the Americans residing in St. Petersburg asked permission to celebrate the Fourth of July the authorities peremptorily refused them the privilege. But the Frenchmen of that city and of Moscow were allowed to celebrate the establishment of the first republic of France on July 14 with great pomp and public dem strations.

A Russian woman, dressed like a Turk and speaking the Turkish language fuently, recently arrived in Tiffis from Recash. Several years ago she had been decoyed from her home in Kertebinsk and sold to a Turk. She was kept in a harem in Reegah since then, and no chance was given her to communicate with any ene-outside. At last she got an opportunity to communi-cate with the Russian Consul at Receab, through whem she was enabled to escape from the harem and to return to her native land. She says that there are many Russian women kept in the harems of Reesah, and that the Turks seem to have a predilection for them. Home of them feels happy in her position. Unfortunately fee them, they are watched with such vigilance that they have no opportunity to communicate with the cutside world or to effect their liberation.

A very rich vein of iron ore has been discovered in Kherson, near the village of Privoina, about 200 sauben from the river Ingula. It is estimated that the yield will be sufficient to keep fifteen iron factories at work. The Minister of Mountain Works has ordered engineers to sink shafts and to begin mining as soon as possible.
With the rich yield of coats in that district it will be easy in a very short time to work the new mines for all tha

We have reported about the usurers called "Rulaka" who ruin Russian peasants by the thousand and rob them of all that they have. We now read in the Russian kov that agriculture in both these governments has dwindled down to a minimum on account of these Kalaks. The best and most active peasants, having been robbed of their land, have emigrated either as new settlers on the Government lands in the Caucasos or are seeking work as day laborers elsewhere. Their fields, now in the possession of their robbers, cannot even be farmed out, for all the business enterprise of the peasants remaining seems to have been checked.
With those peasants the question is not how
to enlarge their activity, but how to hold their own against the Kulaks. It was discovered, moreover that bankers of good standing helped the Kulaks in their nefarious enterprise. Two banks in Orel advanced money to Kulaks at forty eight per cent interest, which the latter lent to the peasants at three or four times that rate. In the government of Kharkov 864,531 acres of land, more than half of the suttre agricultural area are mortgaged to Kulaka. Thus it appears that the sys tem of robbing the peasants was promoted in the high-est financial circles for many years. The credit for discovering and denouncing this system belongs to Neddata, a weekly paper of St. Petersburg, which was the Crut to

comment upon it about two months ago. A society "for the endowment of poor marriageable girls" is being started in St. Petersburg on the same plan as that of the Moscow society, which works for the same object which we mentioned some time are. The constitution of the new society is being drawn up, and the license of the Government is confidently an pected.

The new law regulating the work of minors in factories is not so stringent as the old law was. According to the latter, children below the age of 12 years were no allowed to work at all, but the new law allows children of 10 and 12 years old to be employed in factories. Children between the ages of 12 and 15 years were allowed to work only eight hours daily, and then only few four hours at a time. The new law allows them to be employed six hours at a time, and in some instances even six hours in the night, or even on Sandays and holidays. Women and girls between the ages of 15 and 17 years were not allowed to work between 8 o'clock is the evening and 5 in the meruing; now they may be employed at night work. Thus the new law is more favorable for the employers and less protective for the minors and the factory women.

In the government of Podol the peasants have n scruples about selling their children. Instances of a very revolting nature are reported in a Moscow daily. One peasant sold his daughter, a siri of 8 years, to travelling mendicants for the sum of six rubles; another one brough: two girls to the town of Granova, where h sold the older, a child of 7 years, for five rubles, and the younger 3 years old, for three rubies. Such instances have occurred in many other towns of the government.

Imitating the example of the Cossack Pashkoff two gentismen have started to ride on horseback from 64 Petersburg to the Crimea. One is an American cities. Thomas Spivus by name, who does not understand s word of Russiau, the other is an "honorable Bussias citizen." Kriz Ivanhoff, who speaks English fluently and acts as interpreter for his companion. They send their bargage by express from one large city to another and make their way on horseback, mounted as lightly as possible. Their object is to become closely acquainted with the localities and the people on their road, and, reaching the Crimea, they propose to visit every town

#### and namest of the peninsula For Imperial Use.

The Cear-Vodsky, what is thatskit The Crar-And what does the thingovitch do? Yodaky— on drop a diamond in the sictowitch and try your weightaki.

#### It was flomebody Eise. "I was introduced to Gen. Greely awhile ago, but I'm

sclined to think some one size was personating him. "I asked him if it was going to rain and he said he didn't know."

Pedestrians Not Interfered With, How are you tragedians?"

"First rate. Just in from Rochester." "Indeed! Were you detained by the sirike !" Strike! What, is there a strike on the read !"